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Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 13 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Chair of the Millennium Development Goals follow-up meeting, held in Tokyo on 2 and 3 June 2011, at which fruitful discussions were held on effective ways to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Goals (see annex).

The meeting was co-organized by the Government of Japan, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 115.

(*Signed*) Tsuneo **Nishida**
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Annex to the letter dated 13 June 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Chair of the Millennium Development Goals follow-up meeting

Tokyo, 3 June 2011

Introduction

1. Representatives of several States and Governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector, academic institutions and civil society organizations, met in Tokyo on 2 and 3 June 2011, to attend the Millennium Development Goals follow-up meeting, co-organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency. The meeting was held to build upon the outcome of the United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, held in September 2010, at which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to reaching the Goals and adopted the action-oriented outcome document. The meeting was held at the ministerial/representative level in order to maintain and further drive political momentum towards the achievement of the Goals by 2015.

2. The follow-up meeting was held after the earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan in March 2011. The participants pledged their solidarity with Japan and its peoples and had no doubt that the country would recover from the devastating effects of that tragedy. The participants stressed that solidarity shown by the international community at a time of crisis can be essential in addressing global challenges.

3. The participants acknowledged that while significant progress had been made by the global community, there remained much to be done in order to accelerate that progress towards 2015, by reaching out to the poor and marginalized. In that regard, the participants took note of the communiqué of the Ministerial Follow-up Meeting to the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held in Dakar on 1 and 2 May 2011, which reflects the perspective of both the African countries and their development partners, and recognizes the importance of efforts towards the achievement of the Goals. The participants also acknowledged that the Goals were central to the mission of the United Nations in its advancement of development, peace and human rights in the would and that the actions of the international community must demonstrate the political will and determination to fulfil the promise that the world's leaders have made.

4. The participants recognized the importance of the follow-up meeting, which provided a unique occasion for renewed political will and momentum and to fulfil commitments to achieve tangible results, including by sharing ideas and identifying best practices for accelerating progress towards the achievement of the Goals by 2015, including by reaching out to the poor and marginalized. It also provided an opportunity to begin discussions beyond 2015, by identifying sustainable interventions that would continue to yield results in the longer term.

Effective approaches for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Equity

Issues to be highlighted

Inequalities and disparities based on various overarching factors slow down progress towards the achievement of the Goals

Key elements

- Focusing on what works in which context
- Considering which partnerships and coordination mechanisms may be required to achieve results
- Reaching out to the poor and marginalized
- Tracking progress and sharing best practices and lessons learned

5. The participants recognized that progress towards the achievement of the Goals had been slowed by inequalities and disparities such as those based on geography, social injustices, social exclusion and marginalization, poverty, underdevelopment and all forms of discrimination.

6. The participants also recognized that the focus should be placed on what works in which context and which partnerships and coordination mechanisms might be required to achieve the desired results. The participants re-emphasized the importance of ownership in development, which is one of the pillars of the 2006 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. In that respect, all participants in development efforts must aim to produce measurable results, which should be duly reported to citizens of all nations.

7. In that connection, identifying and focusing on certain specific actions in country contexts, such as least developed countries, crisis or conflict countries and middle-income countries, was important for the achievement of the Goals, particularly by reaching out to the poor and marginalized. In that regard, the participants welcomed the adoption of the Programme of Action of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which provided positive momentum for the sustainable developments of least developed countries. Many least developed countries have made progress over the past decade in the fields of good governance, the rule of law, the protection and promotion of human rights and democratic participation. That progress needs to be further enhanced, with greater priority given to governance issues. Sharing best practices and lessons learned in relation to contexts was the best way to identify which interventions are most sustainable and would continue to yield results in the longer term.

Accelerating progress of off-track Goals

Issues to be highlighted

- Recognizing that the experience of the past 10 years showed that sound progress on the Goals was possible
- Recognizing that accelerating the progress of off-track Goals was possible with a concerted effort and that tools existed for facilitating this

Key elements

- Nationally owned and led initiatives
- Diagnostics of bottlenecks and obstacles with broad stakeholder engagement
- Prioritized, high impact solutions that maximize progress, including reaching out to the poor and marginalized
- Coordinated approaches to implementing action plans at the national and subnational levels

8. The participants recognized that progress among countries was often mixed. In almost all countries there had been sound progress on some of the Goals while progress on others was lagging. They also recognized that accelerating the progress of off-track Goals was possible with a concerted effort and that tools existed for facilitating this. Experience accumulated within and across countries had demonstrated many good practices and sound approaches.

9. Experience indicates that nationally owned and led initiatives are key to progress. The presence of bottlenecks and obstacles can be diagnosed through broad stakeholder engagement. Using the knowledge of good practices, it is possible to develop prioritized high-impact solutions to the most important bottlenecks, including reaching out to the poor and marginalized, so that their removal will result in accelerated progress towards achieving the Goals. This requires coherent and coordinated approaches to, among others, partner country-led action plans to accelerate the achievement of the Goals, supported by development partners at both the national and subnational levels.

Key accelerators

Accelerating results in health and related Goals

Issues to be highlighted

- Maternal, newborn and child health is one of the most pressing challenges where globally concerted efforts are urgently needed
- Progress made on other health-related Goals such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria must be sustained and extended

- Non-communicable diseases are emerging global challenges that threaten the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, up to and beyond 2015

Key elements

- Effective package of interventions to be delivered, including nutrition, by ensuring a continuum of care
- Delivering evidence-based, cost-effective and population-wide interventions and strengthening health-care systems, including achieving universal coverage, are effective approaches not only for addressing non-communicable diseases but also for achieving the Goals
- Strengthening partnerships and coordination mechanisms at the local, national, regional and global levels
- Commitment, ownership and accountability to ensure sustainability

10. The participants recognized that accelerating progress on health-related Goals was closely associated with sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and with the achievement of all the Goals. The participants reaffirmed that maternal, newborn and child health was one of the most pressing challenges where globally concerted efforts were urgently needed, including delivering on promises made in the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, announced at the 2010 Group of Eight summit, and realizing the ambitions of the Secretary-General Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, while also recognizing the progress made on other health-related Goals such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria must be sustained and extended.

11. The participants reaffirmed the significance of achieving Goals 4 and 5 by identifying vulnerable and marginalized women and children, carrying out specific quality actions and strengthening the capacity and governance of health systems. They also reaffirmed how cutting-edge strategies, such as a more effective package of interventions including nutrition and reproductive health services, could be robustly and equitably delivered to the widest possible number of women and children at risk by ensuring a continuum of care from pre-pregnancy to after childbirth, as shown by "Embrace", an assistance model for maternal, newborn and child health that Japan proposed at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, convened during the sixty-fifth session. In that regard, the participants reaffirmed that a broad approach was important, including better infrastructure, safe water and sanitation and other social developments.

12. The participants further noted that improving maternal, newborn and child health and strengthening health-care systems were also relevant and complementary to furthering efforts to address infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

13. The participants also reaffirmed that non-communicable diseases were emerging global challenges and recognized the significance of addressing such

diseases by delivering evidence-based, cost-effective and population-wide interventions, addressing bottlenecks in the strengthening of health-care systems and achieving universal coverage.

14. The participants welcomed that there was a genuine opportunity to eradicate polio in the coming years and called for concerted urgent action to achieve eradication.

15. The participants highlighted the importance of globally concerted efforts built upon strengthening partnerships and coordination mechanisms with diverse partners, based on the notion of partner countries' ownership, greater focus on monitoring and accountability, to ensure that collective actions achieved the highest possible impact and results over the longest period of time.

Accelerating progress in education and related Goals

Issues to be highlighted

- Remarkable improvement in education has been achieved in some countries, but progress is uneven among and within countries; without accelerating actions, Goal 2 will not be achievable
- Quality education for all expands human potential, offers a strong foundation for development and poverty eradication and acts as a catalyst for the accelerated achievement of other Goals

Key elements

- Emphasis on the poor and marginalized
- Promotion of the education of girls
- Acquisition of both cognitive and non-cognitive skills
- Improvement of the quality of education with attention to learning outcomes
- Comprehensive improvement of the learning environment
- Involvement of children, parents and communities
- Focus on lifelong learning and skills development for job creation and poverty eradication
- Importance of evidence to inform policy

16. The participants recognized that remarkable progress on education had been achieved, with millions more children now in school as a result of more effective education and development policies and sustained national investments. Yet it had been uneven among and within countries and there needed to be more emphasis on the poor and marginalized, particularly those in conflict-affected countries and in emergency situations, as well as on the education of girls and on learning outcomes and the acquisition of both cognitive and non-cognitive skills, such as problem solving, teamwork and communications. The participants also concurred that there was an opportunity for peacebuilding and reconstruction through education.

17. The participants recognized the significance of improving the quality of education, increasing girls' access to and retention in schools and ensuring gender equity, starting with early childhood development, in order to achieve the education-related Goals as well as the Education for All (EFA) goals by 2015. In that regard, the participants expressed their appreciation of the outcome of the Tenth Meeting of the High-level Group on EFA, held in Jomtien, Thailand in March 2011. Improving access to and the quality of education for all was a means of expanding human potential while offering a strong foundation and catalyst for the accelerated achievement of other Goals related to health and gender, and for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

18. The participants also acknowledged the importance of comprehensively improving the learning environment by, among other actions, increasing the number of well-trained teachers engaging children, parents and communities and sustaining attention beyond the enrolment and completion of courses as a means of ensuring positive learning outcomes and determining whether school leavers had the necessary knowledge and skills to obtain jobs and thrive in a competitive global economy. In addition, they reconfirmed that the effective use and allocation of resources was vital to realize improvements in education. There was a need to better identify which partnerships and coordination mechanisms would be required to achieve the desired results. To that end, it was also important to take a holistic approach to education reform by strengthening national education systems. Such reforms would entail going beyond providing inputs such as classrooms, teacher training and textbooks, to also include improving education policies, incentives and school processes to promote better learning outcomes.

19. The participants emphasized that, by identifying the bottlenecks and obstacles that hinder progress towards narrowing implementation gaps, the international community should share effective and sustainable interventions and approaches in country contexts in order to address those bottlenecks, produce concrete and sustainable results on the ground and make national education systems work. The participants therefore committed themselves to focusing their efforts on good practices, such as improving the quality of teachers and investing in the education of girls. The participants recognized that innovative approaches for education financing could strengthen such efforts in the education sector and highlighted the work of the Task Force on Innovative Financing for Education.

20. The participants also recognize that, as in health, education outcomes are greatly influenced by factors beyond education policy and services, such as early childhood nutrition and stimulation, access to health care, clean water and safe drinking water and sanitation, infrastructure and social protection.

Narrowing the implementation gap: national and community-based approaches

Issues to be highlighted

- Bottlenecks that thwart effective implementation slow progress towards achieving the Goals and must therefore be addressed at the national and local levels
- Achieving the Goals can be accelerated through a participatory analysis of bottlenecks with a partnership approach and by implementing focused plans of action that bring together the efforts of a range of stakeholders

Key elements

- Enhancement of partnerships and cooperation among various stakeholders; multisectoral, comprehensive approaches; protection and empowerment; and governance and capacity development
- Sound and evidence-based knowledge-sharing
- Nationally led, scaled-up implementation effort to remove bottlenecks at the national and local levels
- Further coordination between bilateral and multilateral cooperation efforts and diversification of stakeholders
- Partner country-led Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework
- People-centred approach
- Innovative approaches

21. The participants acknowledged that the presence of bottlenecks often thwarted implementation efforts aimed at accelerating the achievement of the Goals, and needed to be addressed in a coherent and coordinated manner at the national and local levels.

22. The participants acknowledged that the bottlenecks included structural shortfalls, such as poor service delivery; capacity constraints; monitoring gaps; lack of stakeholder coordination; financing; unequal progress with respect to regions, gender, ethnic groups and other factors such as disability; poverty; and displacement.

23. The participants recognized that the enhancement of partnerships and cooperation among various stakeholders, multisectoral and comprehensive approaches, protection and empowerment, and development of governance and capacity were initiatives based on people-centred approaches that were critical to the achievement of the Goals.

24. They also recognized that sound and evidence-based knowledge-sharing and nationally led, scaled-up implementation efforts with the full involvement of stakeholders would contribute to removing bottlenecks at the national and local levels, in order to accelerate the achievement of the Goals. They welcomed the further coordination between bilateral and multilateral cooperations and welcomed the diversification of actors and stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society.

25. The participants concurred that a partner country-led Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework building on existing knowledge, experiences, policies and planning processes at the national level was a useful tool for systematically identifying bottlenecks and possible high-impact solutions, leading to concrete action plans with coordinated roles for all stakeholders. They also proposed that the implementation of such action plans should be given priority by development partners, citing relevant examples as they became available.

26. The participants reaffirmed that a people-centred approach that emphasized human security was an effective approach to narrowing the implementation gaps towards achieving the Goals.

27. The participants recognized the need for innovative approaches, some of which had emerged in the South, such as Conditional Cash Transfers, which should be disseminated more widely.

28. The participants acknowledged that innovative financing for development had already achieved successful results in the health sector. Nonetheless, much more needed to be done, including in other sectors. The participants recognized the value of exploring new innovative finance mechanisms and strengthening and scaling-up existing ones, where appropriate, given their potential to contribute to the achievement of the Goals, while acknowledging that such mechanisms should supplement rather than substitute traditional sources of finance. The participants welcomed the ongoing work in that regard, including by the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development and the Task Force on International Financial Transactions for Development.

Partnership for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth

Issues to be highlighted

- Importance of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the significance of achieving that growth through development cooperation
- Need to strengthen partnerships among development actors in order to use different resources effectively to maximize impact

Key elements

- Utmost importance of national ownership and leadership in the development process
- Catalytic role of development cooperation in achieving economic growth
- Vital role of development cooperation in building a foundation on which to create opportunities for more people to participate in and benefit from the growth process
- Respect for ownership, focus on development results and incorporation of environmental and debt sustainability
- Need for strong, responsible, transparent and accountable partnerships among actors
- Productive capacity-building as a development multiplier
- Importance of incorporating environmental sustainability in achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth

29. The participants reaffirmed the importance of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in achieving the Goals. They recognized that national development strategies formulated under developing countries' ownership and leadership is of the utmost importance in achieving such growth and underscored the significance of domestic resources. In that connection, the participants expressed that the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth and its Multi-Year Action Plan, adopted by the Group of Twenty at its Seoul Summit in November 2010, would contribute to the global efforts to achieve sustained, inclusive and equitable growth.

30. The participants reaffirmed their commitment to the global partnership for development and recalled the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development.

31. The participants reiterated that a number of distinct resources and factors had vital roles in realizing sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, such as the domestic resources of developing countries; investment and trade; official development assistance; South-South cooperation; contributions from international and regional institutions; innovative financing for development; and assistance from the private sector, including foundations and civil society organizations. The participants stressed that all actors had the means to reduce global poverty and that the partnership between recipient countries and development actors must be strong, responsible, transparent and accountable. In that regard, the participants welcomed the efforts undertaken by the Group of Eight to produce the Deauville Accountability Report.

32. The participants concurred that development cooperation could play a catalytic role in achieving economic growth, by supporting the efforts of developing countries in establishing economic and social infrastructure and building productive capacity, thus attracting private investment, promoting trade and transferring technology and know-how. Further acknowledgement and encouragement should be particularly given to efforts to promote economic growth that include South-South, triangular and regional cooperation mechanisms for access to technologies, knowledge and information.

33. The participants agreed that development cooperation played a vital role in supporting the efforts of developing countries to build a foundation on which to create sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth opportunities for greater numbers of people. They also recognized the importance of enhanced education and health for all as a means of realizing such growth, through concrete measures including the provision of health, education and food security assistance to the vulnerable, strengthening governance and individual and institutional capacity development.

34. In order to achieve positive development results, development cooperation should respect developing countries' ownership of such measures and align itself with national development policy. Environmental and debt sustainability should also be incorporated.

35. The participants recognized the importance of incorporating environmental sustainability in achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

Cross-cutting issues

Climate change

Issues to be highlighted

- There is a deep and complex interconnection between the adverse effects of climate change and other global challenges
- Climate change should be properly addressed in the process of successfully achieving the Goals, especially Goal 7 on environmental sustainability

Key elements

- Climate change is one of the most pressing common challenges of the century and requires a global and coordinated response
- The issues of climate change and development must be comprehensively tackled
- Cooperation for sustainable and low-carbon growth should be promoted

36. The participants recognized that climate change was one of the most pressing common challenges of the century and required a global and coordinated response that reaffirmed the objectives and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

37. The participants also recognized that there was a deep and complex interconnection between the adverse effects of climate change and other global challenges, such as poverty, food security, growing inequality and increased natural disasters. In that context, the participants emphasized the need to comprehensively tackle the issue of climate change in the process of successfully achieving the Goals, especially Goal 7 on environmental sustainability.

38. The participants shared the view that climate change had serious adverse effects on developing countries, especially least developed countries, small island developing States, Africa and marginalized communities and nations, and that those effects negatively influenced the achievement of the Goals. In that regard, the participants reaffirmed that concerted efforts by the international community were needed to bring a successful conclusion to the seventeenth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The participants agreed to intensify cooperation leading up to the Conference of the Parties and would enhance cooperation in order to adapt their economies and societies to meet the challenge of climate change and to achieve deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions.

39. The participants stressed the importance of expeditious and steady implementation of fast-start financing on climate change and welcomed such implementations by certain countries as well as initiatives to promote sustainable and low-carbon growth, such as the low-carbon growth and sustainable development

strategy in Africa, part of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development process.

Food security

Issues to be highlighted

- Continuing volatility of global food prices that increases poverty and hunger and poses a serious obstacle to achieving the Goals
- Need to address food security issues by harnessing experiences, including lessons learned from the 2008 rise in global food prices and past successful experiences

Key elements

- Promote efforts based on the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security
- Strengthen the capacity of food supply, focusing on the most vulnerable populations, such as smallholder farmers and women
- Promote comprehensive support based on a value-chain analysis and innovative approaches
- Address the issues of nutrition, health, education, biodiversity and access to water and sanitation, and promote well-designed and gender-specific social protection systems

40. The participants reaffirmed the importance of promoting efforts based on the Rome Principles, implementing the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative agreed at the 2009 meeting of the Group of Eight, held in L'Aquila, Italy, and the Group of Twenty multi-year action plan on development, as well as advancing the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition to address the key challenges to sustainable food security. They particularly stressed the importance of pursuing a "twin-track approach" that aimed at both targeting hunger and stimulating agricultural productivity, in response to the lessons learned from the continuing global food price volatility and past successful experiences.

41. The participants re-emphasized the significance of strengthening the capacity of food supply in order to address the issues of poverty and hunger, focusing on smallholder farmers and women, who are the most vulnerable and insecure populations.

42. The participants also underlined the significance of promoting comprehensive support for an increase in production and productivity, the reduction of post-harvest losses and the improvement of market and trade systems through, among others, capacity-building based on a value-chain analysis. The participants also reaffirmed the importance of enhancing innovative systems and approaches.

43. The participants acknowledged the vital importance of cost-effective and cross-sectoral interventions that address the issues of nutrition, health, education, biodiversity and access to water and sanitation, and that promote well-designed and

gender-specific social protection systems, such as school meals, food-for-work, mother and child health care and nutrition programmes for building resilience.

Human security

Issues to be highlighted

Human security may contribute to the achievement of the Goals

Key elements

- Comprehensive collaboration among stakeholders
- Participation of communities, particularly the poor and marginalized

44. The participants commended the people-centred approach of the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security as a laudable initiative towards the achievement of the Goals.

45. The participants stressed the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. They also recognized that all individuals, particularly vulnerable populations, are entitled to freedom from fear and from want, and to equal opportunities to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential.

46. The participants took note of the ongoing efforts to define the notion of human security referred to in General Assembly resolution 64/291, and recognized that human security might contribute to the achievement of the Goals through comprehensive collaboration among stakeholders and by ensuring sustainability and providing quality service delivery.

47. The participants recognized the importance of focusing on the needs of individuals in order to achieve the Goals. They also agreed that the participation of communities, particularly the poor and marginalized, was essential to the process of development.

The way forward

Orchestrating our efforts

48. The participants welcomed the fact that discussions on achieving the Goals, including poverty eradication, had been and would be held, including: at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals; the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health; meetings of the Group of Eight and of the Group of Twenty; at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; at the 2012 Conference to mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; on the Education for All initiative; at sessions of the Economic and Social Council; at meetings of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development; and by regional organizations such as the African Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The participants acknowledged the importance of linking relevant ongoing global processes in order to achieve

concerted international efforts to meet common challenges. In particular, they stressed that the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, to be held in November 2011 in Busan, Republic of Korea, would be an important opportunity to re-galvanize political momentum to reach the Goals.

49. The participants stressed that all actors have the means to reduce global poverty and are responsible for initiating action for progress. The participants emphasized that all actors and stakeholders, from developed or developing countries, should have a say in shaping and influencing the direction of the international policy debate on poverty eradication through various forums and should mobilize resources for its realization. The participants agreed that the partnerships between those actors needed to be further enhanced in order to reinvigorate the political momentum towards the achievement of the Goals.

50. The participants recommended that a partner country-led Millennium Development Goals Acceleration Framework be developed to build on existing country knowledge, experiences, national policies and planning processes, and that it be applied wherever most appropriate.

51. The participants further recommended that the implementation of the resulting acceleration action plans, including those completed in 2010, be given priority wherever appropriate by development partners in their current plans, operations and processes.

Renewing the consensus for longer terms

52. The participants reaffirmed that the achievement of the Goals by 2015 was one of the most compelling global objectives. Even after 2015, poverty eradication must remain a focus of the international community. All stakeholders needed to redouble their efforts towards achieving the Goals.

53. The participants acknowledged that challenges such as climate change, the insecurity of food and other resources and disasters of unusual scale and nature had persisted since the establishment of the Goals and should be tackled by all stakeholders together. The participants also acknowledged that the importance of achieving well-being for all could not be overstressed and that equity, mutual support and sustainability would be guiding principles in the rapidly changing global landscape.

54. The participants concurred that it was imperative to focus on growth in the remaining period for attaining the Goals and beyond 2015. The participants agreed that growth was not an end in itself, but a means to pursue all aspects of the well-being of humanity. In that context, growth should be viewed and pursued in a sustained, inclusive and equitable manner and, in so doing, the capacity of Governments, institutions and individuals needed to be strengthened, including increased transparency and accountability and the more effective use of resources.

55. Takeaki Matsumoto, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Chair of the meeting, greatly appreciated the constructive contributions by the representatives of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, India, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank Institute, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the International Planned

Parenthood Federation, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme and Oxfam International, and particularly the co-organizers, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, which were instrumental in improving the Chair's statement.